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PROTESTS GREETED MRS. GANDHI ALL OVER CANADA, FROM COAST TO COAST, AGAINST THE ILLEGAL & INHUMAN DETENTION OF PAK POWs, EVENTHOUGH THE HOSTILITIES CEASED 18 MONTHS AGO IN DECEMBER 1971. MORE THAN 90,000 PRISONERS, OUT OF WHOME 20,000 ARE CIVILIANS, STILL LANGUISH IN INDIANS JAILS. THE ISSUE IS THE MAJOR CAUSE OF TENSION IN THE S.E.ASIA.



THE HONOURABLE DR. STANLEY HAIDASZ, MINISTER FOR ETHNIC AFFAIRS & MULTICULTURALISM WITH MR. LATEEF OWAISI. THE OCCASION WAS THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CANADIAN CONSULT-COUNCIL ON MULTICULTURALISM IN TORONTO, JUNE THE 16TH. MR. L. OWAISI REPRESENTS THE ASIAN COMMUNITY, WHO IS ON OUR EDITORIAL BOARD, ALSO.

Pakistan shares Swaran's hope for talks

ISLAMABAD, June 12: Pakistan has reciprocated the hope that dialogue between Pakistan and India will start soon so that the question of repatriation of prisoners of war and other outstanding humanitarian issues can be resolved without further delay.

This was stated here today by an official spokesman who was asked to comment on a statement given by Mr. Swaran Singh, External Affairs Minister of India, in Prague yesterday.

Mr. Swaran Singh had expressed the hope that discussions would be started soon on the implementation of India-Bangladesh declaration on the return of POWs and civilians to Pakistan.

The spokesman added that Pakistan had responded positively to the Delhi declaration of April 17 and had immediately invited India to send its representatives to Pakistan for discussions.

Answering another question, the spokesman said: "No reply has so far been received to the letter sent by Pakistan to India on May 16 in this connection."—APP.

Riad for early Arab summit

AMMAN, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmud Riad yesterday proposed an early Arab Summit conference to settle inter-Arab differences, including relations between Arab States and Palestinian guerillas, it was learned.

Mr. Riad made the proposal during talks with King Hussein and Jordan's Prime Minister Said Rifai.—PPI.

Iran-USSR shipping via Caspian begins

TEHERAN The Iranian-Soviet shipping company has started regular services between Iranian ports on the Caspian Sea and Soviet and European ports, informed sources close to the Ports and Shipping Organisation said yesterday.

The ships will make regular trips between Iranian and European ports until the end of the year when the Volga river and Baltic sea freeze, the sources added.—PPI.

Arabs for withdrawal, Israel for talks

UNITED NATIONS, June 7: Egypt and Jordan asked the Security Council yesterday to order an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in the June, 1967, war.

After six years of frustration, they said, the Council would have to assert its authority and restore these lands to the Arabs in accordance with its previous decisions.

They were speaking at the Security Council debate on the Middle East which opened here yesterday with Soviet delegate Jacob Malik in the chair It was requested by Egypt.

This is the Council's first full review of the Middle East situation since November, 1967.

Dr. Gunnar Jarring, Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, who has been trying under the terms of the 1967 resolution to bring about a settlement as special representative of the Secretary-General was present in the Council chamber.

Israel countered by repeating its offer of direct negotiations with Arab Governments, but refused to forgo what it considered its right to territorial adjustment. P.6.

Israeli Ambassador Yossef Tekoah suggested 'proximity' talks for the re-opening of the Suez Canal. In such talks, representatives of both parties would be present in separate rooms and negotiate through an intermediary.

But Egypt's Foreign Minister Dr. Mohammad Hasan el-Zayyat, said negotiations should not be forced upon the Arabs through continued occupation of their territory.

Dr. Zayyat, however, added that Egypt was ready for talks with Israel without prior conditions. He emphasised that Israel had already created those conditions by refusing a commitment to withdraw to the pre-war borders.

The Egyptian Minister who initiated the round of debate, called on the States that had recognised Israel to give similar recognition to the Palestinian nation.

The Israeli Ambassador,

the
fortnightly
CRESCENT
P.O. Box 303, Station D
Toronto 9, Ontario, Canada

صدائے پاکستان

Foreign policy a-la UDF

ZENO

Some recent pronouncements of Mr. Wali Khan have revealed the concept of Pakistan's foreign policy evolved by the Opposition conglomerate. Especially remarkable is the NAP President's statements in regard to the "right" of some of our neighbours to interfere in our internal affairs.

The general provocation for these statements is the recent visit of President Bhutto to Iran, and the further cementing of ties of friendship between Iran and Pakistan. In fact the Khan from Shahi Bagh had opened up his attack even before the President's visit to Teheran, taking for one the interview of Shah of Iran with the 'Newsweek' correspondent, Sulzberger. That interview was regarded by Mr. Wali Khan as an interference in Pakistan's internal affairs. The cry was picked up by the leadership of all the parties in the UDF, as well as by their Press—ranging from 'Hurriyet' on the left to 'Jasarat' on the right, and the 'Outlook' in the middle.

With the publication of the Pak-Iran joint communique the campaign against Iran gathered momentum. It was argued that the affirmation of Pak-Iran friendship was a further proof of Iran's evil intentions on Pakistan's soil. Both the 'Outlook' and the 'Jasarat' editorially accused the Pakistan Government of having intentionally annoyed our other neighbours, namely Afghanistan, Soviet Union, India and Iraq. The 'Outlook' said: "In their feverish attempts to give verbal support to each other, Pakistan and Iran are inviting the disfavour of India, Afghanistan and Iraq and thus indirectly of Russia, whose interest in the whole area is vital. Pakistan can ill-afford any further show of the arrogance that cost it half the country." (May 19, 1973).

The 'Jasarat' in a marathon editorial, running for three days on end, advised not only a balance in our relationship with Iran and Afghanistan, but suggested that our wrong (sic) policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan would drive it into the lap of India. Knowing this to be too hard for the masses to swallow, for they are not forgetful of the consistent anti-Pakistan and Pro-India stand of Afghan rulers, the editorialist corrected himself by contradicting himself saying that our policy should be to extricate Afghanistan from Indian influence which prevails due to the wrong policy of Afghan rulers.

More significant is the pronouncement of Maudoodite Paper on our relations with China, which he describes as the cause of the anti-Pakistan and pro-India policies of Soviet Union, and leaves the readers to draw their own conclusions.

In this effort to make China the scapegoat for our troubles vis-a-vis Soviet Union and India the 'Jasarat' is seconded by the 'Outlook', which says: "Friendship with Iran and China is highly desirable, but it need not be reiterated over-forcefully and in a manner to arouse the opposition or ill will of other nations."

ANOTHER THEORY

A columnist in 'Hurriyet' (May 20, 1973) commenting on the same subject has put a strange construction on the words of Shah of Iran, at which Mr. Wali Khan took such immoderate umbrage. The theory advanced by this columnist is that the Pakistani nation is suffering from a death-wish, and far from rebuking anybody for interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs, as we beleave the Shah to have been doing, or himself interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs as Mr. Wali Khan has alleged, he was warning us to behave ourselves. How one can arrive at this interpretation of Shah of Iran's words, it is difficult to make out. But a further pronouncement by the same columnist is even more fantastic. He says: "Pakistan came into existence with the goodwill (Raza-mandi) of India; it (Pakistan) got its independence with its (India's) help and assistance, and can continue to exist only by following this course". The approach is not new, though it has not been as crudely put as here. The meaning is that Pakistan's existence depends on the sufferance of India.

This general line of the Opposition on the foreign policy of Pakistan is being hawked about consistently by all the parties now forming the UDF. But the most strident voice in the chorus remains that of the NAP chief. Apart from the unseemly jibe about President Bhutto's "in-laws", which reflects the chivalry and breeding of the proud scion of the Pathan race, he has recently upheld the right of Afghanistan to interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan. While trying to explain what he really said, he has challenged this interpretation of his words, only to affirm what he said. Assuming, without any proof, that Iran has been given the right of interference in Pakistan's affairs, Mr. Wali Khan says that if we give this right to one neighbour, the others—Afghanistan, China, the Soviet Union and India,—would also claim this right; especially is the right of Afghanistan superior to that of Iran because while there are no Iranians in Pakistan, there are large numbers of Afghans living here.

What do we gather from all this talk? What is the general line of the Opposition on the foreign policy of Pakistan?

But the foreign policy of a nation, or a group, is the reflection of their internal policy line.

TWO LINES

There are two policy lines in regard to Pakistan's internal affairs, and they have been there from the first day, in fact from before the first day—there is the line of Pakistani nationalism, and there is the line of Indian nationalism. The major Opposition parties in Pakistan today are remnants of the old Indian National Congress. Mr. Wali Khan has never made any bones about his having been opposed to Pakistani nationalism.

He fought against it before 1947, and has never reconciled himself with it since. The Maudoodite opposition to Pakistan movement has never been a secret, nor their efforts to break the "artificial unity" of five nationalities "as Maulana Maudoodi called it in 1948. The JUI grew out of the Indian nationalist ulema's movement of Deoband, and despite the passage of time have not moved forward from that position. And these three parties for all practical purposes — NAP, J.I. and JUI—are the dominating forces in the UDF.

Mr. Wali Khan in his article in the Round Table of London (Jan. 1972) under the pseudonym of "Analyst" (he has not denied that he wrote the article), had not only cast aspersions at the two-nation theory, but also stated that the idea on which Pakistan was based as a Muslim State has been exploded as false. He in fact, attributed the emergence of Pakistan to the machinations of the Muslims of the minority provinces in pre-partition India, whom he equated with "the vested interest" in Pakistan after 1947 in the garb of Muhajirs, especially from U.P. His concept of Pakistan is altogether based on his reading of our political history. All the troubles from which we have been suffering as indigenous population of Pakistan are due, in Mr. Wali Khan's opinion, to this vested interest or establishment which has directed the affairs of Pakistan over nearly a quarter century. It is for the most part not indigenous, and such roots as it had were originally in the Muslim minority provinces that are now in India."

This, however, is merely a sidelight on the internal contradictions of the UDF. The essence of the matter is that the NAP leader's loud claims to his faith in Pakistan's integrity and solidarity, which he is often proclaiming these days, has to be taken with a pinch of salt. More germane to his real political philosophy is the description of Pakistan as having been divided into three, not two, parts by the 1970 elections which is contained in the "Analyst" article. East Pakistan was the province of Awami League, Punjab and Sind of People's Party, and Frontier and Baluchistan, of NAP. Even in that article Mr. Wali Khan looks at the national picture in West Pakistan as not a matter of a single nation but of four nations. "It is a fundamental mistake to imagine that West Pakistan itself is homogeneous, for Punjabis, Pathans, Sindhis and the Baluch have differing ethnic, linguistic and historical backgrounds." In his, and NAP's political creed, the three nationalities have "suffered at the hands of the largest province, Punjab".

Along with this picture of the nation as divided into three (now two, with Bangladesh having been formed) parts, is the Analyst's vision of the future, in the light of Indo-Soviet Pact of 1971: "The latest agreement between India and the Soviet Union, at a time when East Pakistan is in turmoil, puts West Pakistan in the firing line, and even more so its trans-Indus territory. So this belt of the Frontier and Baluchistan is very much in the picture again. This is a picture from which it is not possible to omit the Afghan State. This region, having frontiers with India, China and the Soviet Union, is forced into a situation where it will be called upon to play a significant role in determining its own future, and with it the future of the Sub-continent"

The basic assumption, in this article, and in other pronouncements of the NAP leadership, is in the separate destiny of the "trans-Indus" region, call it Pakhtunistan or what you will. And the foreign policy which they wish Pakistan to follow today is associated with the necessities of this assumption. The rulers of "the Afghan State" are more candid about the status which they want for this "trans-Indus" region, when they say, "in the presence of the Soviet President, that they would continue to support the Pakhtunistan Movement. The NAP leaders, and their allies in UDF, are more circumspect. But for how long?

Anyhow their intentions are quite clear, from the foreign policy they would have Pakistan adopt.

SOLE AIM

In simple terms what they want is for Pakistan to stop its efforts for an independent foreign policy and become a part of what the Soviet leaders have called the "Hindustan Sub-continent", i.e. a satellite of India. Since Pakistan, as now constituted, is not homogeneous, according to "Analyst", therefore the "trans-Indus" region — "this belt of Frontier and Baluchistan" — "from which it is not possible to omit the Afghan State", must "determine its own future".

Hence their constant reiteration of the theme that unless such conditions of theirs are accepted, Pakistan will disintegrate. This is more a threat than a description of objective reality. But behind the threat we see not only the looming shadows of Indo-Soviet, Afghan-Soviet and Iraq-Soviet pacts, but also the old suppressed desires of this bunch of Indian nationalists, who were defeated by the Pakistan national movement in 1947, and have never forgiven the people for it.

Hence their anger at any effort to maintain Pakistan's friendship with its tried friends — Iran and China — and their demands that we open our doors to the interference of those who have always taken a stand antagonistic to our national identity.

'Give 2 years to Pakistanis to choose citizenship'

NOTTINGHAM, June 7: The British Government was urged yesterday to give Pakistanis living in this country at least two years to decide whether to register as United Kingdom citizens instead of the six months as planned at present.

The plea came from Mr. Mark Bonham Carter, Chairman of Britain's Community Relations Commission, in a speech here about legislation now before Parliament resulting from Pakistan's decision to leave the Commonwealth.

"I am sure six months is too short and I hope the Government will extend the transitional period from six months to two years, if not longer", he declared.—Reuter.

PIA TO PURCHASE THREE DC-10 AIRPLANES; HAS OPTION ON THREE MORE

KARACHI – Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) will buy three long-range DC-10, series 30, aircraft for use on its international routes early next year.

The McDonnell Douglas Corporation's DC-10 has a capacity of 253 seats and can carry an additional 20 tons of cargo. Two of the three aircraft will be delivered to PIA next February and March and the third in March, 1975.

The Airline will have an option to purchase three additional aircraft of the same type during the 1976-79 period.

Meanwhile, the Managing Director of PIA said in Lahore on May 29 that a countrywide helicopter service was to be introduced by the airline by the end of the year. The final stages of the plan were being completed and the first phase of the new service would be ready in 1973.

New battle for Sikhs in U.K.

LONDON, June 2: Sikh immigrants from India embarked on a new battle to safeguard their hallowed turban yesterday and vowed to defy a new British law making crash helmets compulsory for motor-cyclists.

The Sikhs, who ride motorcycles in large numbers, protested that wearing a helmet would mean breaking their strict article of faith that turbans must be kept on at all times.

The supreme Sikh Council in Britain is organising a nationwide petition against the new law. In the meantime it is offering to pay the fines of any Sikh caught breaking it.—Reuter.

VIEWS EXPRESSED ARE THOSE OF THE AUTHOR ONLY

THE LAST DAYS OF UNITED PAKISTAN

A PERSONAL ACCOUNT

G. W. Choudhury

A CABINET MEMBER & CONSTITUTIONAL ADVISOR TO PRESIDENT'S AYUB KHAN & YAHYA KHAN, ALSO A VISITING PROFESSOR [illegible]

AFTER a decade of 'political stability' and 'good' economic progress under Ayub Khan, when it used to be cited as a 'model' for developing countries, Pakistan faced one of its worst political crises during the winter of 1968-69. The outcome was the fall of Ayub Khan but not the restoration of democracy which had been the original aim of the political agitation. On the contrary, in March 1969, Pakistan began a second period of martial law under General Yahya Khan. The fall of Ayub has been extensively analysed, but two vitally important factors behind it have not been discussed: the Pakistani generals' loss of confidence in him and the secret deal between Z. A. Bhutto (now President of a truncated Pakistan) and Lieutenant-General Peerzada, the chief architect of the army coup against Ayub. The understanding between Bhutto and Peerzada also played an important part in the developments leading up to the disintegration of Pakistan in December 1971. Both men had been sacked by Ayub—one as Foreign Minister and the other as his Military Secretary—and they were drawn together by their common hostility to him.

The agitation against Ayub was started by a trifling incident in Rawalpindi—a scuffle between students and local police over some allegedly smuggled goods. The unrest spread rapidly all over the country, first in West Pakistan and then in the East. The leadership of the 'revolutionary movement' was assumed by Bhutto—the most well-dressed and aristocratic of revolutionary leaders. Many, including myself, wondered how he had managed to become a 'revolutionary hero' overnight. Later, after I had joined the Pakistan Cabinet (in November 1969) and had been able to talk to both Ayub and Yahya as well as to the other generals, it became clear to me that Bhutto had had a signal to go ahead from the generals before he launched the movement. Significantly, the army remained a passive spectator of the disturbances, and when Ayub turned to it for support he was told to find a political, not a military, solution. But when he arranged round-table conferences with the political leaders, Bhutto was conspicuous by his absence. On the other hand, Ayub was able to negotiate with Mujibur Rahman (now Prime Minister of Bangladesh), and they very nearly agreed on a settlement. But Mujib was tantalised by the prospect presented by Ayub's opponents in the army, of getting power through the 'front door' (*i.e.*, through elections) rather than by the 'back door', which was what Ayub offered him. Whether or not he let himself be fooled by the generals is a matter of interpretation.

On March 25, 1969, martial law was imposed in Pakistan for the second time in a decade. But the situations in which Ayub and Yahya took this step were entirely different. When Ayub came to power Pakistan's democratic institutions had been perverted and its politicians discredited. On the other hand, when Yahya became President, there was great resentment against authoritarian rule and lively agitation in favour of democracy. So, in his first broadcast on March 26, Yahya gave a pledge that there would be a 'smooth transfer of power to the representatives of the people elected freely on the basis of an adult franchise'.[1] This pledge was at first greeted with considerable scepticism; it was the sort of declaration that had only too often accompanied the emergence of military regimes in the Third World. Yahya, however, soon began a real dialogue with the leaders of the various parties; he toured the country from end to end and the politicians gradually became impressed by his sincerity.

I myself was involved in this political dialogue as a member of the three man planning cell which was the first civilian body to be associated with Yahya's military regime.[2] Ayub's downfall was believed to have been due to his exclusive dependence on senior civil servants, most of whom had served in the old Indian Civil Service under the British raj. General Peerzada, who was the most powerful man in the Yahya government, wanted to avoid a similar 'mistake' and there made sure that no senior bureaucrats were able to get near Yahya. But when he came to realise that he and his military colleagues were not competent to run the machinery of government, he had to look for help from outside. This was how the planning cell came into existence. As a member of it I had lengthy discussions with all the political leaders, including Mujib and Bhutto. I was also able to observe the straightforwardness of Yahya's dealings with the politicians. He devoted most attention to Mujib—rightly so, since he was the leader of the Bengalis and was very suspicious about the military regime's intentions. Mujib had never forgotten the arbitrary removal in 1957 of the Prime Minister, H. S. Suhrawardy, his political mentor and the founder of the Awami League, by President Iskander Mirza, who a year later presided over the establishment of a military regime. He showed the greatest anxiety to secure every possible safeguard against similar treatment being meted out to him if, as was bound to happen, he lost some of his popularity after coming to power. Eventually, Yahya began to win his confidence and a good personal relationship gradually developed between them.

But Yahya was never master in his own house, as Ayub had been. He never had more than a limited hold over the army generals, who in fact constituted the ruling junta between March 1969 and December 1971; nor did he seem either anxious or able to acquire a position of complete dominance. Consequently what he did, or intended to do, was often torpedoed by other members of the ruling clique. Yet so far as it was possible to perceive what was really going on, things did appear to be moving in the right direction; Pakistan seemed about to show that it could carry out a peaceful transfer of power from a military to a democratic regime. Moreover, after joining Yahya's cabinet early in November 1969, I became convinced that he intended to have a genuine political settlement between the two parts of Pakistan by giving the Bengalis, who formed a majority of the population, a real share in the decision-making process within a loose federal or confederal system. On numerous occasions Yahya told me that the East Pakistanis had not had their proper share in any sphere of national life and that this must be rectified. I was greatly encouraged and hopefully began to work out the details of the scheme for the transfer of power. I also drafted the speech of November 28, 1969, in which Yahya announced his proposals for the future of the country.

Yahya's plan conceded all the demands put forward by Mujib: elections on the basis of one man, one vote; a single-chamber central legislature; and the abolition of the amalgamation of West Pakistan into 'one unit'. Although the Bengalis of the East 'wing' formed a majority in undivided Pakistan, their representation in the federal legislature had always been equal to that of the West 'wing'. They accepted this parity of representation in 1955 on condition that the principle of parity should also apply in the allocation of funds for economic development, representation in the armed services and in every other sphere. But since in practice there had been no parity except in the electoral representation of the two 'wings', the Bengalis felt justified in demanding to be released from their side of the bargain. They were also opposed to a bicameral system for the central legislature because they feared that what they gained by being represented on a 'one man, one vote' basis in one chamber would be lost if a second chamber, constituted on a territorial basis, had a majority of West Pakistani seats.

Yahya, however, was prepared to accept a unicameral system in which all matters—even constitutional issues—were decided by a simple majority vote: in his speech he merely expressed a pious hope that on constitutional matters there would be a consensus of opinion from the various parts of the proposed federation. He was also prepared to break up the amalgamation of West Pakistan into 'one unit', which the (primarily Punjabi) ruling elite had carried out in 1955 because they felt it was the best way to protect West Pakistan's economic interests *vis-à-vis* the East. It also strengthened the arguments for parity of representation in the central assembly on the grounds that the two 'wings' of the country must have equal representation. The Bengalis did not like the 'one unit' arrangement because it weakened their bargaining position; the smaller provinces of West Pakistan shared the Bengalis' fears of Punjabi domination, but under the 'one unit' system had no separate voice with which to express their [illegible]. [illegible] could not openly demand the break up of the 'one unit' but [illegible] made it clear to Yahya that it would be most welcome.

The most important constitutional [illegible] the relationship between the centre and the provinces. Paradoxically, the Bengalis, who since they were in a majority should have had no fear of domination, were anxious to secure the maximum [illegible] for their provinces, particularly in economic and financial [illegible]. Yahya made no attempt to [illegible] the crucial [illegible]

CONTD. P. [illegible]

[1] [illegible]
[2] [illegible]

Pakistan-USSR accord on power plan signed

Pakistan and the Soviet Union signed in Lahore on Saturday an agreement under which the USSR would supply equipment and materials for the installation of a third generator of 2,10,000 kilowatts capacity at Gudu Thermal Power Station, says a WAPDA Press release.

The first two generators are already being installed at this power station by Czechoslovakia and the first unit is expected to go into production by the end of this year. Each of these generators is of 1,10,000 kilowatts capacity.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Pakistan by the Chairman, WAPDA, Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, and on behalf of Russia by the Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Mr. Peter S. Sergeev. **The total cost of this contract is about Rs. 300 million and would be financed out of the USSR State Credit. The 210 Megawatt unit is expected to go into operation by early 1976.**

Messrs Technopromexport of USSR will also supervise the testing and commissioning of the plant and equipment, and a separate contract for this was also signed on Saturday by both sides.

OPEC wins oil price raise

GENEVA, June 2: The world's major oil exporting countries and Western oil companies signed an agreement early yesterday to increase posted prices of crude oil by 11.9 per cent with immediate effect, it was officially announced.

The percentage increase is calculated against the prices of crude oil which obtained on January 1 this year.—Reuter.

Pakistan has right to arm herself

—MODY

ISLAMABAD, June 2: "Pakistan had a right to arm herself", the Chairman of the Swatantra Party in India, Mr. Piloo Mody, told reporters in Bhubaneshwar an Indian town recently.

Referring to a statement by Mrs. Indira Gandhi that renewed arms aid by some countries which did not want peace in the Sub-Continent had created a new threat to the security of India, he said this was meant to "seek sympathy" of the people in her present difficulties.

Replying to a question, Mr. Mody asked: "Are we not arming ourselves?."

Pakistan, he said, was "very keen" on friendship with India. "We should be equally keen because it is in our national interest," he added.—APP.

Several held in Libya for opposing cultural revolution

TRIPOLI, June 7: A number of Libyans have been arrested for opposing the Cultural Revolution launched by President Muammar al-Gaddafi, seven weeks ago, the Libyan Press Agency disclosed yesterday.

Charges included defacing and tearing down of posters concerning the cultural revolution: Police has established that the arrested men belonged to an Islamic Liberation party and the Communist Party and that they were acting on orders from the leaders of the two parties, the Agency said. Investigation was continuing and further details would be made public later. Investigators, it added, had seized large quantities of books and documents connected with destructive ideologies propagated by Communism'—AFP.

Gifts to POWs by Pakistanis abroad

CLARIFICATION

RAWALPINDI, June 7: It has come to the notice of the POWs Repatriation and Welfare Committee that a number of Pakistanis living abroad have addressed private gift parcels to prisoners of war in India through the ICRC Headquarters, Geneva.

According to a Press release of the Ministry of Defence, sending such parcels through Geneva not only entails extra expenditure but also causes considerable delay in actual delivery of parcels to the POWs.

Pakistanis living abroad can send private gift parcels directly to India by giving the following particulars on the parcels:

Name, POW No. POW Camp No. c/o AG's Branch PS-9 (Army Headquarters), South Block, New Delhi-21 (India).

The POWs families have also been asked to convey this information to their relatives and friends abroad.—PPI.

U.S. Colonel shot dead in Teheran

TEHERAN, June 2: An American officer, belonging to the U.S. military advisory mission in Teheran, was shot dead by two unidentified men today, a Government spokesman said.

The officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis L. Hawkins, was shot when he was leaving his house in a northern suburb of Teheran, to go to his office early this morning, the spokesman said.

The two terrorists fled on a motor-cycle after the shooting, the spokesman said.

He leaves a wife, Annette, who is in Teheran with their youngest son, five-year-old Lee, and two older sons, Terry 19, and Ronald 18, who are in the United States.—Reuter.

Another batch of Pakistanis arrives

KARACHI, June 2: Another batch of 129 Pakistanis stranded in Nepal, arrived here from Kathmandu this afternoon in a special Royal Nepal Airlines flight.

Another batch of Pakistanis is scheduled to reach here on June 9.

The Customs authorities made special arrangements at the Karachi airport to clear the luggage of the returnees as soon as possible. Arrangements were also made to carry them to their homes.—APP.

U.K. asked to clarify its Pakistan Bill

ISLAMABAD, June 7: Pakistan has sought clarification from the British Government about the "Pakistan Bill", declaring Pakistanis who entered the United Kingdom after this country quit the Commonwealth as aliens, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

Shah satisfied with talks in Bulgaria

SOFIA, June 7: The Shah of Iran ended official talks with Bulgarian Head of State Tudor Zhivkov here yesterday, says AFP.

The two leaders made a detailed analysis of Bulgarian-Iranian relations and expressed satisfaction at their development in a spirit of friendship, reciprocal confidence and understanding.

They stressed that there were good possibilities for strengthening and increasing co-operation between the two countries in rural economy, industry, trade and sports.

The two sides expressed the wish to work out a long-term agreement on economic, technical and scientific co-operation.

Mr. Zhivkov and the Shah noted with satisfaction that their positions on current international problems coincided or were close.

Both sides expressed concern about the situation in the Middle East. They believed that the crisis provoked by Israeli aggression could be resolved by implementation of the 1967 Security Council Resolution.

They agreed on the necessity to make concrete preparations for a world conference on disarmament under the United Nations.—AFP|DPA.

Syrian jets chase out Israeli planes

DAMASCUS, June 7: Israeli Air Force planes tried to penetrate Syrian airspace twice today but were forced by Syrian aircraft and ground defence to escape, a Syrian military spokesman said today.

He said that several formations of Israeli planes made the attempts over the area.

Bhashani is Bhutto's man, says Tajuddin

NEW DELHI, June 7: Mr. Tajuddin Ahmad, a Bangladesh Minister, today severely criticised Maulana Bhashani for his boycott campaign of Indian commodities.

Addressing a rally in Dacca, Mr. Tajuddin said that Maulana Bhashani was following Mr. Bhutto's lead to turn Bangladesh into Muslim Bengal. He asked whether the Maulana wanted to import Pakistani products to replace those of India? He warned the 90-year-old NAP Chief that the ruling party would launch a vigorous counter-movement against the Maulana's design so re-establish links with Pakistan. Awami League Chief Secretary Zilurrahman told the meeting that the Pakistan POWs would be tried in Bangladesh and no threat could stop the Dacca Administration from carrying out such trials.—AIR.

TIKKA VISITS KARAKORUM HIGHWAY

RAWALPINDI, June 7: General Tikka Khan, Chief of the Army Staff, today visited the Karakorum Highway to inspect the progress of work being done by Army engineers on the road, an ISPR Press release said.

The Army Chief, who arrived by a helicopter at a central place on the Highway this morning, drove about 50 miles in a jeep and witnessed the work involving re-alignment, widening and metalling of the road cut through some of the most difficult mountains of the world.—APP.

'Indira is socialist by design'

LONDON, June 2: Mrs. Indira Gandhi faces a political dilemma, according to a leading Indian journalist in a book published here.

The Indian Prime Minister is a democratic socialist in a bedlam of extreme Leftists but, logically, she can only retain power by shedding either democracy or socialism, he argues.

'Since socialism is her political life-belt, a time could come when she might be compelled to throw democracy overboard," writes Frank Moraes in "Witness to an Era," published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

The author, however, does not believe the 55-year-old Indian Premier to be what he calls a dedicated socialist for, he asserts, **"her Leftist stance is determined more by circumstances than by conviction."**

Whereas the late Jawaharlal Nehru used political power to influence economic trends, his daughter, in a way, has used economic means to consolidate and enlarge her political ends, he adds.

Frank Moraes considers the nationalisation of banks, in 1969 as the first public display of these tactics.

He says the moral tone of Indian politics, kept meticulously high by Gandhi, and maintained in turn by Nehru and Shastri, had dipped to a spectacular low.

Lal Bahadur Shastri's death, in January, 1966, was a tragedy for India, according to the author. He argues that the Congress split would almost certainly not have occurred had Nehru's successor survived. He had been in office for barely 20 months when he died, a few hours after signing the Tashkent Declaration with the then Pakistani President Ayub Khan.

With such a massive majority at her disposal for five years, Mrs. Gandhi's commitment to democracy will be put to a severe test and, Frank Moraes writes, "the future of democracy and of India depends very largely on how she uses her overwhelming authority during the period."

He adds: "If India is to be truly non-aligned, it should ride an even keel between China, the United States, Russia and the West as Pakistan paradoxically has succeeded in doing. This is where Mrs. Gandhi has failed despite her overriding parliamentary majority and the charisma she exerts in the country," concludes Mr. Moraes "Internally and externally the middle way is the right way for India. It is also the right way for Mrs. Gandhi".—Reuter.

Held for exporting arms to Cyprus

LONDON, June 2: Andreas Pavli, 46, a Cypriot-born, London-based arms dealer, was fined 5,000 pounds (12,500 dollars) yesterday for illegally exporting armoured cars to Cyprus under the description "used agricultural machinery."

The shipment was discovered last year when one vehicle was set afire by a gasoline bomb on a Cyprus dock, a police witness told an Old Bailey court. The U.N. peacekeeping force confiscated the shipment.—UPI.

CHINA-SWEDEN AIR PACT

HONG KONG, June 2: China and Sweden yesterday signed an agreement on civil air transportation between the two countries, the NCNA reported today.

The signatories were Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and his Swedish counterpart Krister Wickman.—Reuter.

Sihanouk in Rabat

RABAT, June 2: Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of Cambodia's Exile Government, arrived here yesterday on a private visit.—DPA.

WORLD COURT BEGINS HEARING PAKISTAN'S CASE ON POWs; INDIA BOYCOTTS PROCEEDINGS

THE HAGUE – Pakistan has accused India before the International Court of Justice of holding more than 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war to gain political concessions, including the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan.

This was stated by Attorney General Yahya Bakhtiar while pleading Pakistan's case before the World Court on June 4.

Attorney General Bakhtiar asked the Court for interim measures to stop the transfer of 195 Pakistani prisoners of war to Bangladesh for so-called war trials.

Before the Attorney General began his presentation of Pakistan's case, the Court had announced that India was boycotting the hearings because she did not accept the Court's jurisdiction in the dispute.

The Attorney General described the Indian attitude in not attending the hearings as "highly contemptuous" because it assumed India's right to pre-determine the issue of jurisdiction. This is for the World Court to decide, he said.

During his initial presentation, the Attorney General commented that "the general issue before the Court was whether or not Pakistan had the exclusive right to try Pakistani prisoners accused of genocide under the Convention on Prevention and Punishment for Genocide adopted by the United Nations General Assembly." Both India and Pakistan are parties to the Convention.

"At the time the acts in question were alleged to have been committed, the territory now constituting Bangladesh was universally recognized as part of Pakistan and, therefore, Pakistan has the exclusive jurisdiction to hold such trials," the Attorney General said. He added that Pakistan's argument for such jurisdiction was further strengthened by the fact that the individuals accused of the offenses are Pakistani nationals.

The question of Pakistani prisoners of war being held by India was urgent, he emphasized, as some of them are being maltreated. He pointed out that 40 prisoners of war had been killed and 80 wounded, while many others are held in inhuman conditions and subjected to torture, including brainwashing at a secret camp in Delhi.

Mr. Bakhtiar said Pakistan had lodged innumerable protests with India against the maltreatment of Pakistani prisoners of war. A request was made to Switzerland last October to convey to India Pakistan's serious concern over the frequency of firing incidents in the prisoners of war camps and over the failure of the Indian Government to take appropriate action to punish those responsible for causing death or injury to the POWs. He also said Pakistan had sent communications to other governments urging that the release of the prisoners of war take place without delay.

On June 5, the second day of the World Court hearings, the Attorney General alleged that India was trying to delay hearings of Pakistan's request for a ruling to prevent India from handing over 195 Pakistani prisoners to Bangladesh. So far, he said, India had not specified the names of the men captured during the 1971 war against whom accusations had been made.

Mr. Bakhtiar said the process of repatriation of prisoners had begun but had been halted by India mainly on the excuse that there were allegations of genocide against a few individuals. He submitted that Pakistan's rights to the repatriation of the prisoners in accordance with international law were being prejudiced by these allegations.

To preserve the rights of Pakistan, he argued, "the Court could call on India to specify the names and particulars of the 195 accused, and to continue the process of implementation of the Geneva Conventions with respect to the rest."

Court President Judge Manfred Lachs of Poland adjourned the hearings after the second day of arguments presented by Pakistan. This move was taken, he said, to allow Pakistan time to study and reply to a letter sent to the Court by India on June 4, two hours before the hearings began. The letter set forth India's position regarding the Court's jurisdiction.

Pakistan's Attorney General accused India of trying to delay hearings on the case by submitting a series of letters to the Court. This made things difficult both for the Court and Pakistan, he said.

The next hearing is scheduled to be resumed by June 14.

P.N. ships' visits to cement ties with Ethiopia

KARACHI, June 21: The Chief of Staff, Ethiopian Navy, has hoped that visits by the Pakistan Navy ships to Ethiopia would further cement relations between the two countries.

The Ethiopian naval chief was speaking at a dinner held in Massawa to bid farewell to the Pakistan Navy ship 'Zulfiqar' which was on a goodwill visit to Ethiopia.

'B.D. fading away from minds of Bangali'

RAWALPINDI, June 7: A prominent journalist, Mr. Mahadev Shaha in an article published in the 'Purbo Desh' Dacca Daily (April 29, 1973) says: "Bangladesh is fast fading away from the minds of the Bangalis".

"Bangladesh has become a subject of adverse criticism to many belonging to the middle class as well as upper class. Besides the commoners, the people in the administration holding responsible positions have started criticising Bangladesh. Many of them are influential persons having a say in political, social and economic affairs of the country".

Mr. Shaha expressing concern over the prevalent uncertain and hopeless state of affairs said: ""What concerns me most is not the existing disillusionment among the older generation but the callous and indifferent attitude that the youths have towards their country".

Jets' sale to Saudi Arabia in line with U.S. policy

—SISCO

WASHINGTON, June 7: American Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, said yesterday that proposed U.S sales of F-4 Phantom jets to Saudi Arabia would be consistent with the U.S policy in the Middle East.

"We think Saudi Arabia has been a voice of moderation in the area," he told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee, "We are embarked on a policy of deepening our relationships—military, economic and financial—with Saudi Arabia."

The U.S. has offered to sell F-4 jets to Saudi Arabia, but the Saudis have neither requested for them nor responded to the offer.

Mr. Sisco said: "U.S. interests will be best served if we remain the main suppliers of military equipment for Saudi Arabia. U.S. willingness to help its friends in the Middle East has been a consistent policy. One would hope and have every expectation that weapons sold in the area by the U.S. will not be transferred to other countries for use against Israel."

The focus of weapons' assistance under consideration for the Arab States was the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Peninsula and the Red Sea region, he said. The U.S. had agreed in 1971 to provide 19 small ships, construction of shore facilities and training and support of national defence for Saudi Arabia during the period of 1971-1983.

He said Kuwait, whose request for F-4 jets was under consideration, had been urged by the U.S. to link its interests with Saudi Arabia and Iran. The purpose of weapon's aid to Kuwait was to discourage political pressure or military threat from Iraq, Mr. Sisco added.

He said the Saudis were concerned about the flow of Soviet weapons into the surrounding areas, including the States of Southern Yemen, Somalia, Iraq Syria and Oman, in addition to growing Soviet presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

"What confidence do you have that the Saudis would not follow Libya," Representative Ogden Reid (Democrat-New York) asked, referring to Libya's supply of French Mirage jets to the Arab belligerents during the 1967 war with Israel.

"One would have reasonable confidence. I don't think there could be a guarantee. We took this into account when we made this decision," Mr. Sisco said. "The Saudis want a credible deterrent to Soviet MIG 21-s which are operational in Iraq and may shortly be operational in South Yemen." He said the U.S. had suggested to the Soviet Union that it would be desirable to have discussions on arms' limitation in the Middle East.

Stressing the importance of the Gulf area in international relations, which, he said, was marked by the growing Soviet presence there, Mr. Sisco said: "We do not think the Soviets are seeking any direct confrontation with us in the Gulf area. They do, however, seek to augment their influence there. They have increased their presence and military supplies to South Yemen, Somalia and Iraq."

He said American policy in the Gulf area was to maintain stability and strengthen the security of States friendly to the U.S. He also expressed satisfaction that Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and North Yemen were seeking to increase their defence capabilities now that States in the area were progressively assuming more responsibility for their economic future. They were also more aware of threats to their security and the need to boost their defences, he added.

Mr. Sisco noted that despite growing oil sales to the U.S., the Americans still had surplus balance of trade with the Gulf States.

"The U.S. is trying to increase its commercial activity in the area where prosperity is raising new political and economic problems," he said. "The oil-producing States have accumulated foreign currency far beyond their own needs and they want to invest it abroad. We want to encourage these countries to continue oil production necessary for the Western world and to invest their foreign resources to meet world capital requirements."—UPI/AFP

BHASHANI CALLS FOR 1,00,000 VOLUNTEERS

DACCA, June 7: The leader of the Opposition National Awami Party, Maulana Abdul Hamid Bhashani, has called for 1,00,000 young volunteers for a non-violent campaign against foreign Powers "trying to subvert Bangladesh sovereignty".

He made the announcement at a public meeting last night at Cox's Bazar, a southern seaside resort where he is on holiday.

He did not name the foreign Powers, but he called on Bangladeshis to boycott Indian goods and accelerate industrial production for their economic emancipation.

His volunteers, he said, would spread out far and wide after being trained at Tangail—his home town.

The Indian High Commission here yesterday denied an allegation by Maulana Bhashani that large quantities of goods had been smuggled into India from Bangladesh in the past 13 months. A Press release described the statement as a "wild accusation".—Reuter.

All-weather link with Chitral: Survey starts

PESHAWAR, June 7: Survey for the construction of the Rs. 65 crore tunnel below the 10,000 feet high Lowari top to provide an all-weather road link with Chitral has been started, Mr. Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak, Governor of NWFP, said yesterday

Addressing a public meeting at Chitral Mr. Khattak said that he had ordered work for the construction of the tunnel for the welfare of the people of the area. The tunnel would ensure a round-the-year link for Chitral with the rest of the country.

He also informed the people that the Federal Government was considering to reduce the PIA fare for the Peshawar-Chitral route.—APP.

India trying to crush Chittagong Hill Tracts autonomy struggle

RAWALPINDI, June 7: "Washington Post" has reported that the Indian Army in collaboration with Bangladesh troops was surpressing ruthlessly the struggle for autonomy of the people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The Paper has published a lengthy despatch entitled "Hill tribesmen in Bangladesh begin to fight for autonomy" by its correspondent Lewis Simons in its issue of June 4. "Washington Post" said, on the surface, the half million people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts were waging a constitutional battle seeking to convince Mujib of their rights, but an intense, though still limited, armed struggle had begun, which the Dacca authorities were attempting to contain with the help of Indian troops.

According to the Paper, "Only a handful of towns and accessible villages are under normal conditions, everywhere else the Army is on constant alert." The Paper said the troops were being supported by regular helicopter forays from Chittagong, which included food drops and other supplies.

Mr. Simons wrote: "Immediately after the end of the war with Pakistan, Indian Army units moved into the Hill Tracts in force, in an effort to cut off tribal guerillas who were operating in the area. Although the Indian Government insisted that these units were withdrawn, reports of their continuing presence persist."

Remarking that under British rule, the hill tribes were assured of their individuality and their territory was protected and that Pakistan also continued to observe the British 'Hill Tracts Manual', the Paper said under the Bangladesh Constitution, however, there was no special provision for the Hill Tracts.

As a result, a large number of Bengalis were laying claim to tribal territory simply by moving onto it, because Bangladesh was the world's most densely populated country and the Bengali plainsmen were land-hungry. Furthermore, the Hill Tracts are rich in wood pulp, fish and possibly oil. This has created hatred against the Bengalis and the tribesmen have killed a few of them in remote hill villages in the last couple of months.

The Government reacted by arresting large numbers of tribesmen, holding many of them without charges, it added.

The Paper further wrote that Raja Tridiv Roy, a handsome tribal chief, has emerged as the symbol of his people's struggle Roy's Chakma tribe, the largest of the 13 tribes in the Hill Tracts, still looks up to him for leadership. Quoting Mr. Kisha, a Government Family Planning Officer, who had travelled widely through the Hill Tracts, the Paper said that Mr. Manaendra Narayan Larma who running as an independent in the Bangladesh general elections last March, on a campaign promise that he would fight for autonomy, had gone underground and was organising for a final show down.

The report further said the people of the Hill Tracts did nothing to help the plainsmen win their bloody freedom. Indeed, some had been charged of collaboration with the Pakistan Army, which earned them the enmity of the Bengalis and consequently 300 tribesmen were murdered in revenge, it concluded.—APP.

Jewish spy gets 10 years

HAIFA, Israel (AP) — A court sentenced the Jewish son of a Communist politician to 10 years' imprisonment yesterday for aiding a Jewish-Arab spy ring.

The trial ended a seven-month drama that produced the first convictions of Israeli Jews for sabotage against the Jewish state.

Rami Livneh, son of parliament member Avraham Levenbraun of the Rakah (Communist) party, and another Jew, Mali Lehrman, were convicted of having contact with an agent of the Al Fatah Palestinian Arab guerrilla organization and concealing a security offence.

Lehrman was sentenced to seven years in prison.

Altogether, six Jews and 27 Arabs have been convicted in four trials as members of the spy and sabotage ring working for Syria with the aim of generating a violent revolution to overthrow the Israeli government.

Some of the members also were convicted of plotting to blow up military installations.

When judgment was passed Wednesday, 27-year-old Livneh shouted at the three-man court that Israelis "will pay for the crimes they have committed under the laws they have made."

MID-EAST DEBATE

P.1

renewing his Government's demand for direct negotiations with the Arab side, welcomed Dr. Zayyat's remarks while noting the reservation he expressed.

An Egyptian delegation spokesman hastened, however, to emphasise to reporters that the Foreign Minister had not signalled any change in Cairo's policy. Egypt has repeatedly declined to enter into talks with Israel in the absence of a commitment by the Israelis to withdraw their troops from occupied Arab territory. The spokesman said this policy remained unchanged and nothing in Dr. Zayyat's statement represented any hitch.

Mr. Tekoah said the one way in which the U.N. could at this stage make a constructive contribution to the solution of the Middle East problem would be to encourage the parties to enter into negotiations.

He added: "Surely the exchange of acrimony across the Security Council table cannot be more edifying or beneficial to the cause of the Arab States and Israel alike than exchanges across a negotiating table.

"This is the road Israel invites Egypt and other Arab States to take. Israel considers that the most practical way will be to follow this road step by step, beginning with proximity talks for the reopening of the Suez Canal.

"Israel is prepared, however, to enter into any free negotiations without pre-conditions. It has no alternative demands. It does not ask Egypt to accept in advance any Israeli views or positions. It seeks an honourable and meaningful dialogue in which the parties will engage in a joint effort to find mutual accommodation and agreement. The time has come to apply the method of negotiations. The alternative is the continuation of the impasse".—Reuter/AFP.

the decision of the new national assembly, which was to draw up a constitution, at the same time strongly supporting the Bengali claim for maximum autonomy. Naturally, Mujib had no objection to leaving this issue to the new assembly in which there would be a clear Bengali majority.

Outside Pakistan the world press welcomed Yahya's 'bold' and 'sincere' proposals for restoring democratic processes in Pakistan. Yahya was described as a shy and reluctant dictator. President Nixon was reported to have advised the Greek ambassador in Washington to follow the example of Yahya.[2] All those, whether inside or outside the country, who wanted to see Pakistan united and stable, welcomed his proposals for the transfer of power. In the past, the ruling elite in West Pakistan had always looked at Bengal's problems from the angle of 'law and order'. This was the first—and last—attempt to put the complicated relationship between East and West Pakistan on a sound political basis.

Many questions can be asked about a plan which aroused such strong expectations. Did the army really want to hand over power at all? Did Mujib want a settlement on the basis of a united Pakistan or did he only intend to use the elections to establish his credentials as the sole leader of emerging Bangladesh? And what were the aims of Bhutto? Was he bent on capturing power, no matter whether it was in a united or truncated Pakistan?

One thing that was soon apparent was that the army generals and the West Pakistani political leaders thought that Yahya had gone too far in trying to placate the Bengalis at the cost of the 'national interest' as they interpreted it. In order to protect the country against a Bengali-dominated assembly, they put forward two particular demands. First, the constitutional document, which since the country had no constitution had to be promulgated before elections could be legally held, must contain a definition of the limits of provincial autonomy; and secondly, in the new assembly, constitutional matters must be decided, not by a simple majority, but by a two-thirds vote, or at least 60 per cent of the total membership. It was argued that there was no reason why Yahya should not take a definite decision on the extent of provincial autonomy, just as he had decided on the basis of representation and the break-up of 'one-unit'. The non-Awami League leaders from East Pakistan took this line as well as the West Pakistani leaders and the military junta.

TO BE COTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE.



India making film on POWs

BID TO MISLEAD WORLD OPINION

ISLAMABAD, June 7: The Indian Government is producing a film on the Pakistani prisoners of war to influence the public opinion into believing that India is treating them lavishly, according to reports received here.

Commenting on the Indian move, a Foreign Office spokesman said it was in violation of the Geneva Conventions which prohibit the detaining Power from using the POWs for any propaganda.

Reports received here said the Government of India issued new sets of uniform and mattresses and other items at the time of producing this film. As soon as the work of the film unit was over, these items were withdrawn.

The spokesman said: "A stage-managed Indian production cannot mislead the world, much less absolve India of its guilt. The world can judge for itself that the detention of over 92,000 war prisoners and civilian internees over 17 months after the cessation of active hostilities is a glaring violation of the Geneva Convention.

"Besides no one can accept the Indian propaganda in the face of the existing testimony of an impartial humanitarian organisation like the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) which has rendered factual and objective reports on conditions in the POWs camps after personal visits of the ICRC delegates to these camps.

India has persisted in violating the standards prescribed in the Geneva Conventions regarding the humane treatment of POWs and civilian internees.

"By producing such a film India had committed yet another violation of Article 13 of the third Geneva Convention which expressly prohibited the detaining power from using the POWs for any propaganda.

Sisco backs Zionist call for talks

WASHINGTON, June 7: Mr. Joseph Sisco, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs, said yesterday that Israel and Arab countries should begin direct or indirect talks as soon as possible.

Mr. Sisco, addressing a Senate Sub-Committee, said the American Government was ready to aid Israel and the Arab nations to start a process of indirect negotiations, leading to a partial Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai and the reopening of the Suez Canal.—APA.

One more fertiliser factory for Punjab

Ch. Mohammad Anwar Samma, Punjab Minister for Revenue and Irrigation, disclosed on Thursday that a new fertiliser factory was expected to be set up somewhere in the Punjab within the next two to three years.



ان شعلوں کی آغوش میں!

شمیم پرویز زیدی

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تم ہنستا چہرہ ——— تمہارا پاس [illegible]

[illegible]

بارش کی بوچھار ہے ——— ہر طرف [illegible] ——— ایک

[illegible] مجھے شادی کر لینی چاہیے [illegible]

میری شادی ہو چکی ——— میں نے تمہیں بچپن سے اپنا [illegible]

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نہیں ——— شادی تو دو دلوں کا ملاپ ہوتی ہے ——— اور ہمارا دل بھی تو اس وقت سے ایک ساتھ ہیں جب ہم ننھے منے تتلیاں پکڑا کرتے تھے [illegible]

اُف ———

جیون کی یہ کٹھن گھڑیاں کب بیتیں گی۔ [illegible]

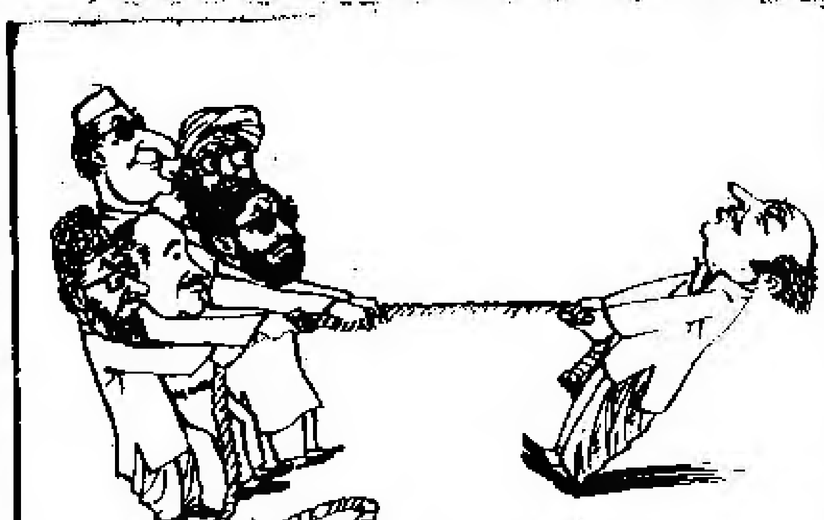
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وزیر خزانہ نے بجٹ اردو زبان میں پیش کیا

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ملک سیاسی رسہ کشی کا متحمل نہیں ہو سکتا

جامع مسجد ٹورانٹو

ٹورانٹو کے مسلمانوں کو یہ جان کر مسرت ہوگی کہ جامع مسجد بہت مسلمانوں کے ایمانی تقاضوں اور دینی فرائض ادا کرنے کے لیے تکمیل کو ہے۔ مسلم سٹوڈنٹ ایسوسی ایشن (M.S.A) کی درخواست پر جلالت مآب شاہ فیصل نے اس کی خریداری کے لیے ایک لاکھ پچیس ہزار ڈالر (۱۲۵,۰۰۰) کی رقم عطا فرمائی ہے۔ اس امداد کی وجہ سے ایم ایس اے اس قابل ہو سکی کہ مزید آٹھ ہزار ڈالر (۸,۰۰۰) کی رقم دو مہینے کے لیے بطور قرض حسنہ حاصل کر سکے اور چالیس ہزار ڈالر (۴۰,۰۰۰) میں مسجد کو خرید سکے۔ کینیڈا کے مسلمانوں اور مخصوصاً ٹورانٹو کے مسلمانوں سے استدعا ہے کہ وہ اپنی اس مسجد کو قرض سے سبکدوش کرنے کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل پتے پر چندہ روانہ فرمائیں۔ یہ چندہ ٹیکس سے مبرا ہوگا

M.S.A. Islamic Services.
P.O. Box. 688.
Station K, Toronto. Ont.

چین اور پاکستان کی دوستی وقت کی آزمائش پر پوری اتری ہے

دونوں ملکوں کے تعلقات مزید مستحکم ہو جائیں گے، چی پنگ فی اور ممتاز بھٹو کی تقاریر

کراچی (اپ پ) چین کے وزیر خارجہ مسٹر چی پنگ فی نے کہا ہے کہ ان کی حکومت اور عوام پاکستان کے ساتھ دوستی کی بے حد قدر کرتے ہیں اور اسے مزید مستحکم و مضبوط بنانے کی مسلسل کوشش کرتے رہیں گے۔ وہ وزیر اعلیٰ سندھ مسٹر ممتاز بھٹو کی طرف سے اپنے اعزاز میں تجویز کردہ دعوت کا جواب دے رہے تھے۔ مسٹر ممتاز بھٹو نے یہاں ہوٹل انٹرکانٹی نینٹل میں ان کے اعزاز میں دیا تھا۔ مسٹر چی پنگ فی نے کہا دونوں ملکوں کی دوستی مضبوط بنیاد پر قائم ہے۔ وقت کی آزمائش پر پوری اتری ہے۔ اور دونوں ملک قومی آزادی و خود مختاری کے تحفظ کی جدوجہد میں ایک دوسرے کی حمایت کرتے اور ایک دوسرے کی قومی تعمیر میں تعاون کرتے رہے ہیں۔ دونوں دوست بن گئے ہیں۔ چینی وزیر نے کہا دونوں حکومتوں کے رہنما اور عوام ایک دوسرے کے ملک کے دورے، باہمی دوستی اور مفاہمت کے فروغ میں معاون ہوں گے اور ان کے موجودہ دورے سے یقیناً باہمی تعلقات مزید مستحکم ہو جائیں گے۔ انہوں نے اپنے شاندار استقبال اور مہمان نوازی پر حکومت پاکستان اور کراچی کے عوام کا شکریہ ادا کیا اور چین اور پاکستان کی دوستی اور باہمی تعاون و مفاہمت کے فروغ کا جام تجویز کیا۔ سندھ کے وزیر اعلیٰ مسٹر ممتاز علی بھٹو نے قبل ازیں اپنی استقبالیہ تقریر میں کہا کہ پاکستان اور چین میں دوستی باہمی مفاد اور مساوی اصول کی بنیاد پر ہے جو مختلف شعبوں میں دونوں ملکوں کے مسلسل تعاون کا نتیجہ ہے۔ دونوں ملک بقائے باہمی کے پانچوں اصولوں کی بنیاد پر دوستی کو فروغ دیتے رہے ہیں۔

انہوں نے کہا پاکستانی عوام اس مفاہمت اور خیر سگالی کو بے حد اہمیت دیتے ہیں جس کا مظاہرہ چین نے بیرونی جارحیت کے خلاف ہماری قومی آزادی اور علاقائی استحکام کے تحفظ کی جدوجہد میں کیا۔ یہ مفاہمت اس مشترکہ مقصد کے لئے مزید بڑھے گی کہ ایشیا کے عوام میں امن قائم ہو۔

بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کرنے کے نتائج خطرناک ہونگے

ظفر جمال بلوچ

لاہور۔ جون (اپ پ) اسلامی جمعیت طلبا کے ناظم اعلیٰ مسٹر ظفر جمال بلوچ نے ایک پریس کانفرنس میں کہا ہے کہ اگر حکومت نے بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کیا تو نتائج کی ذمہ داری حکومت پر ہی ہوگی۔ بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کرنا دو قومی نظریہ کی نفی، پاکستان کی اساس کو متزلزل کرنے، باقی صوبوں میں علیحدگی کی تحریکوں کو تقویت دینے اور قوم کے وقار کو مجروح کرنے کے مترادف ہوگا۔ انہوں نے کہا جنگی قیدیوں کی رہائی بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم کرنے پر منحصر نہیں۔ پریس کانفرنس میں جاوید ہاشمی کے علاوہ طلبا کی متعدد انجمنوں کے عہدیدار شریک تھے۔

ولی خان کی دوہری رکنیت کو چیلنج

عدالت نے حکم امتناعی جاری کرنے سے انکار کر دیا

پشاور۔ جون، نمائندہ جنگ، پشاور ہائیکورٹ نے مخدوم عطاء الرحمٰن قریشی کی جانب سے ایک درخواست سماعت کے لئے منظور کر لی ہے جس میں قومی اور صوبائی اسمبلیوں میں خان ولی خان کی دوہری رکنیت کو چیلنج کیا گیا ہے۔ عدالت نے جو مسٹر جسٹس شاہ زمان خان اور مسٹر جسٹس قیصر خان پر مشتمل تھی صوبائی اسمبلی میں ولی خان کی شرکت کو روکنے کے لئے عارضی حکم امتناعی جاری کرنے سے انکار کر دیا۔

بلوچستان میں نیپ کی اکثریت کسی دباؤ سے ختم نہیں کی جا سکتی

مستقل آئین فی الفور نافذ کیا جائے: ولی خان

پشاور۔ جون (اپ پ) نیشنل عوامی پارٹی کے سربراہ خان عبدالولی خان نے اپنے اس مطالبہ کا اعادہ کیا ہے کہ مستقل آئین فوری طور پر نافذ کیا جائے۔ وہ یونیورسٹی ٹاؤن میں پختون زلمے کے رضاکاروں سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ آئین کی تکمیل کے بعد اس کے نفاذ میں تاخیر کا کوئی جواز نہیں ہے۔ ملک کی تعمیر کے لیے مستقل آئین کا نفاذ ضروری ہے۔ خان ولی خان نے کہا کہ ان کی جماعت جمہوریت، انصاف اور قانون کی بالادستی کیلئے جدوجہد کر رہی ہے لیکن حکمران جماعت کی پالیسیاں اسکے منافی ہیں۔ نیپ کے سربراہ نے الزام عاید کیا کہ حکمران جماعت انتخابات کے وقت کیا گیا روٹی کپڑے اور مکان کا وعدہ پورا کرنے میں ناکام رہی ہے۔ انہوں نے بلوچستان میں بھی وفاقی حکومت کی پالیسیوں پر نکتہ چینی کی اور کہا کہ وہاں اقلیتی جماعت کی حکومت قائم کر دی گئی ہے۔ حالانکہ نیپ اور جمعیت کو اکثریت حاصل ہے اور کوئی دباؤ اس اکثریت کو ختم نہیں کر سکتا۔ انہوں نے پختون زلمے کو ہدایت کی کہ جمہوریت کی اس شمع کو روشن رکھیں جو خان عبدالغفار خان نے روشن کی تھی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ حکومت اور اپوزیشن دونوں کو ملک سے غربت، بھوک اور بیماری کے خاتمے کے لیے مل کر کام کرنا چاہیے۔ اس موقع پر خان عبدالغفار خان اور ارباب سکندر خان خلیل کے علاوہ نیپ کے متعدد اعلیٰ عہدیدار موجود تھے۔

مسلم بنگال کی تحریک بڑی تیزی سے پھیل رہی ہے

تحریک کا پرچم جگہ جگہ لہرایا گیا: دیواروں پر پوسٹروں کی بھرمار

راولپنڈی۔ جون (اپ پ) بنگلہ دیش میں مسلم بنگال کی تحریک [illegible]

[illegible]

کافی سوچ وچار

شہر میرے دے بجتے والے رمنیدا ماگو کاناں سی
ہسی عقلوں پورا جانڑیں شکلوں ادھوانان سی
ہر بیتی لتی جگ بیتی دے لیکھے و تے وانیں توں
یار بنائے لبھے اچھا کدھروں بندے کانیں نوں

کیسے ڈو آکھے نال نہ کچھ اکلی آکھ ملاندا سی
ہولی ہولی سب اک اکھے یار بناندا جاندا سی
وچو وچ ای نال سیالف کھو منیں کھڑ سیانیں نیں
شہر میرے دے سارے کانیں یار بنانے کانیں نیں

مائد بن چل کے اکھیاں میں اک کھو سی قسمت تیری
تیرا ایہ سمجھ نہیں آوندی ظیوں کافی رہ ج دیاں تیری
نال اپنے ایہ کیہ اک اکھی لا م ای تو ندا ہتاں ایں
یاری دی کیوں کچ پیا خود رنگے رنگ ڈکھاں ایں

[illegible]

دہلی میں زبردست ہندو مسلم فساد کے بعد کرفیو لگا دیا گیا

ہندو غنڈوں نے مسلمانوں کی ۱۰۵ دکانوں کو جلا کر تباہ کر دیا۔ فساد کے دوران ایک شخص ہلاک چھ زخمی صدر بازار میں ۳۶ گھنٹے کا کرفیو

آگ بجھانے کیلئے آنے والے فائرمینوں پر ہندو غنڈوں کا پتھراؤ۔ آگ بجھانے کیلئے ۱۲ فائر انجن طلب کئے گئے مگر صرف دو انجن موقع پر پہنچ سکے

نئی دہلی ۱۲ جون (ا ص) کل رات بھارت کے دارالحکومت دہلی میں زبردست ہندو مسلم فسادات کی آگ بھڑک اٹھی اور تازہ ترین اطلاعات کے مطابق اس کشت و خون میں کم از کم ایک شخص ہلاک اور چھ دوسرے زخمی ہو گئے جبکہ ہندو غنڈوں نے مسلمانوں کی کم از کم ۱۰۵ دکانوں کو جلا کر راکھ کر دیا ہے۔ ان فسادات کا مرکز صدر بازار کا علاقہ بتایا گیا ہے جہاں شمالی دہلی میں کل نصف شب سے ۳۶ گھنٹوں کے لئے کرفیو نافذ کر دیا ہے۔ کرفیو کے نفاذ اور مسلح پولیس کے متاثرہ علاقے میں پہنچ جانے کے بعد حالات قدرے پرسکون نظر آتے ہیں۔ صدر بازار کا علاقہ پہاڑ گنج اور لال کنواں محلوں پر مشتمل ہے اس لئے آگ بجھانے کے لئے فائر انجنوں کے موقع واردات پر پہنچنے میں بہت وقت پیش آئی دوسری طرف غنڈوں نے فائرمینوں پر پتھراؤ بھی کیا جس کی وجہ سے آگ بجھانے میں اور زیادہ وقت پیش آئی۔ آگ بجھانے کے لئے ۱۲ فائر انجن طلب کئے گئے تھے لیکن صرف دو انجن جائے واردات پر پہنچنے میں کامیاب ہو سکے۔ ابھی تک فسادات شروع ہونے کی وجہ معلوم نہیں ہو سکی۔ آل انڈیا ریڈیو نے خبر دی ہے کہ فسادیوں کو منتشر کرنے کے لئے پولیس نے آنسو گیس چھوڑی جس کے جواب میں فسادیوں کی طرف سے گولیاں چلائی گئیں۔ اس کے بعد پولیس نے فائرنگ کی جس میں ایک شخص ہلاک ہو گیا اور متعدد افراد زخمی ہو گئے۔ زخمیوں میں ایک پولیس افسر بھی شامل ہے۔ ریڈیو نے بتایا ہے کہ فساد کے دوران متعدد دکانیں نذر آتش کر دی گئیں۔ اس سلسلہ میں [illegible] افراد کو گرفتار کیا گیا ہے۔ [illegible] ۳۶ گھنٹے کا کرفیو [illegible]

پاکستان میں علیحدگی پسند عناصر یا سیاسی جماعتوں کا کوئی وجود نہیں

حکمران جماعت نے عوام میں غلط تاثر پیدا کر دیا ہے

بلوچستان میں عوام کو پیپلز پارٹی کو ووٹ نہ دینے کی سزا دی جا رہی ہے: ولی خان

قومی اسمبلی میں حزب اختلاف کے لیڈر اور نیشنل عوامی پارٹی کے صدر خان عبدالولی خان نے آج یہاں اظہار کیا ہے کہ ملک میں کوئی علیحدگی پسند سیاسی جماعت یا عناصر موجود نہیں ہیں اور برسراقتدار پارٹی نے اپنے خیالات اور پالیسیوں سے ملک کے اندر اور باہر یہ غلط تاثر پیدا کر دیا ہے کہ ملک کو خطرہ ہے۔ خان ولی خان نے [illegible] پاکستان کی سالمیت [illegible] انہوں نے کہا کہ [illegible] پاکستان کی دعوت دی [illegible] کو سیاسی انتقام کا نشانہ بنایا جا رہا ہے [illegible] انہوں نے کہا کہ عوام نے [illegible]



قلات میں صدر بھٹو کی تقریر کے دوران طلباء کے مخالفانہ نعرے

بلوچستان اسمبلی کا اجلاس فوراً طلب کرنے اور نیشنل عوامی پارٹی کے [illegible]

صدر کی خندہ پیشانی نے مظاہرین کو مطمئن کر دیا

قلات ۱۱ جون (اے پی پی) آج جب صدر بھٹو کوئٹہ سے ۲۰۰ میل جنوب میں سابق گورنر بلوچستان میر غوث بخش بزنجو کے قصبہ میں ایک جلسہ عام سے خطاب کر رہے تھے تو نوجوانوں کا ایک گروہ کتبے اور جھنڈے لئے جلسہ گاہ میں آ گیا اور انہوں نے صوبائی اسمبلی کا اجلاس طلب کرنے اور حکومت کو نیشنل عوامی پارٹی کے سپرد کرنے اور اس علاقہ میں راشن کی بہم رسانی کے حق میں نعرے لگانے شروع کر دیئے۔ جب چند قبائلی سرداروں اور افسروں نے مداخلت کرنا چاہی تو صدر بھٹو نے انہیں روک دیا اور نعرے لگانے والے نوجوانوں سے کہا کہ وہ جو کچھ کہنا چاہتے ہیں بے باک اور بلا خوف کہیں۔

پاکستان اور امریکہ کے تعلقات بہت عمدہ ہیں

وہائٹ ہاؤس کا اعلان

واشنگٹن ۹ جون (ا ص) وہائٹ ہاؤس نے اعلان کیا ہے کہ صدر پاکستان مسٹر ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کو امریکہ آنے کی دعوت اس حقیقت کی مظہر ہے کہ امریکہ اور پاکستان کے درمیان اس وقت بہت عمدہ تعلقات موجود ہیں۔ توقع ہے کہ صدر بھٹو امریکہ میں قیام کے دوران امریکی حکام سے پاکستان کے لئے اقتصادی و زرعی امداد پر بات کریں گے۔ وہ ۱۸ ستمبر کو واشنگٹن پہنچیں گے اور دو دن تک امریکی حکومت کے مہمان رہیں گے۔ ابتدائی دو دن وہ واشنگٹن میں گزاریں گے اور اس دوران وہ صدر نکسن کے ساتھ مذاکرات کریں گے۔ اس کے بعد وہ اور ان کی اہلیہ مسز نصرت بھٹو دوسرے امریکی شہروں کا دورہ کریں گے۔

صدر بھٹو کی طرف سے مولانا بھاشانی کو پاکستان کا دورہ کرنے کی دعوت

پاکستان میں مقیم بنگالیوں کی حالت خود آکر دیکھئے۔ بھاشانی کے نام صدر بھٹو کے خط کا انکشاف

ڈھاکہ ۹ جون (جنگ نیوز) صدر پاکستان نے بنگلہ دیش میں نیشنل عوامی پارٹی کے لیڈر مولانا عبدالحمید خان بھاشانی کو پاکستان آنے کی دعوت دی ہے۔ یہ انکشاف یہاں خود مولانا بھاشانی نے ایک پریس کانفرنس میں کیا انہوں نے کہا کہ صدر بھٹو نے اس سلسلہ میں مجھے جو خط لکھا ہے اس میں دعوت دی گئی ہے کہ میں پاکستان آؤں اور اپنی آنکھوں سے پاکستان میں مقیم بنگالیوں کے حالات دیکھوں۔ لیکن میں نے انہیں جواب میں لکھا ہے کہ جب تک پاکستان بنگلہ دیش کو تسلیم نہیں کرتا اس وقت تک میں پاکستان نہیں آؤں گا۔ پریس کانفرنس سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے مزید کہا کہ پاکستان سے بنگالیوں کی جلد واپسی اور برصغیر کے حالات بہتر بنانے کے لئے صدر بھٹو اور ان کے درمیان خط و کتابت ہو چکی ہے۔ انہوں نے دعویٰ کیا کہ خطوط کا یہ تبادلہ بھارتی وزیر خارجہ سردار سورن سنگھ کے ذریعہ ہوا ہے۔ مولانا بھاشانی نے کہا کہ میں نے صدر بھٹو کو ایک خط بھیجا ہے جس میں ان سے اپیل کی ہے کہ وہ بے گناہ بنگالیوں پر مقدمات نہ چلائیں بلکہ انہیں وطن واپس آنے کی اجازت دے دیں۔ اس کے جواب میں صدر بھٹو نے لکھا کہ آپ خود پاکستان کا دورہ کریں اور حکومت پاکستان بنگالیوں کو جو سہولتیں فراہم کر رہی ہے اس کا اپنی آنکھوں سے جائزہ لیں۔ مولانا بھاشانی نے ایک بار پھر بنگلہ دیش کے عوام سے اپیل کی کہ وہ جارحیت کا بائیکاٹ کریں۔

سرحد میں کھاد کا کارخانہ قائم ہوگا

چینی امداد سے ۷۰ کروڑ روپے خرچ ہوں گے

پشاور ۱۰ جون (نمائندہ جنگ) معلوم ہوا ہے کہ صوبہ سرحد میں چینی امداد سے کھاد بنانے کا ایک کارخانہ قائم کیا جائے گا جس پر ستر کروڑ روپے خرچ ہوں گے۔ اس کارخانے میں ہر سال ۸۰ ہزار ٹن یوریا پیدا ہوا کرے گا۔ چین کے نمائندے گزشتہ دو ماہ سے اس منصوبہ کی تفصیلات کا جائزہ لے رہے ہیں اور ان کی رپورٹ حکومت کو پیش کر دی ہے۔ یہ کارخانہ پشاور، نوشہرہ یا چارسدہ کے قریب قائم ہوگا۔

دس سال میں پاکستان میں شراب پر مکمل پابندی لگ جائیگی

اسلام آباد - ۱۲ جون (نمائندہ جنگ) پاکستان کی قومی اسمبلی میں آج وقفۂ سوالات کے دوران وزیر صحت شیخ رشید نے بتایا کہ حکومت بتدریج شراب کے استعمال کو کم کر رہی ہے اور آئندہ دس سال میں پاکستان میں شراب کے استعمال پر مکمل پابندی لگا دی جائیگی۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ ۷۳-۱۹۷۲ کے دوران پاکستان میں ۱۲ لاکھ روپے کی شراب درآمد ہوئی جبکہ گزشتہ سال صرف چار لاکھ ... روپے کی شراب درآمد کی گئی تھی۔

دلاور حسین آج رہا ہو جائے گا

لندن ۔ ۷ جون (نمائندہ جنگ) بھارتی ہائی کمیشن میں پولیس کے ہاتھوں شہید ہونے والے بشارت حسین اور محمد حنیف کے ساتھی پندرہ سالہ دلاور حسین کو کل آٹھ ہفتے کی ریمانڈ ہوم میں سزا کے بعد رہا کر دیا جائے گا۔ کمسن شہیدوں کے ساتھی کو بھارتی ہائی کمیشن کے عملے کو جسمانی ایذا پہنچانے کا الزام میں ۱۱ اپریل کو تین ماہ کی سزا دی گئی تھی۔ ریمانڈ ہوم میں پاکستانی طالب علم دلاور حسین کے اچھے چال چلن کی بنا پر اسے آٹھ ہفتوں کے بعد ہی رہا کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے۔ دلاور حسین کے والد گلاب دین جو بھارتی ہائی کمیشن کے واقعہ کے وقت پاکستان میں تھے اب برطانیہ آ گئے ہیں اور کل اپنے لڑکے کو لینے ایشفورڈ ریمانڈ ہوم جائیں گے ان کے ساتھ دلاور حسین کے دوسرے عزیز و اقارب اور دوست ایشفورڈ جائیں گے۔

جگجیون رام نے ایک بار پھر پاکستان پر حملہ کرنے کی دھمکی دے دی

پاکستان نے کوئی خلاف ورزی کی تو بھارت پوری سرحد کو اپنے لئے کھلا سمجھے گا بھارتی وزیر دفاع کی تقریر

نئی دہلی - ۱۳ جون (جنگ نیوز) بھارتی وزیر جنگ مسٹر جگجیون رام نے پاکستان کو دھمکی دی ہے کہ سرحدوں پر بھارت کی مسلح افواج پوری طرح تیار کھڑی ہیں اگر پاکستان کی فوج نے کوئی سرحدی خلاف ورزی کی تو بھارتی فوج پوری قوت سے جوابی کارروائی کرے گی۔ وہ ایک جلسۂ عام سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان نے جنگی قیدیوں کے سوال پر عالمی عدالت انصاف میں مقدمہ دائر کر کے معاہدۂ شملہ کی خلاف ورزی کی ہے۔ آل انڈیا ریڈیو کے مطابق مسٹر جگجیون رام نے پاکستان سے پھر کہا ہے کہ بھارت کسی بھی سرحدی خلاف ورزی کو برداشت نہیں کرے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ اگر پاکستان نے سرحد پر بری نیت سے کوئی کارروائی کرنے کی کوشش کی تو اس صورت میں بھارت پاکستان کی پوری سرحد کو اپنی فوجی کارروائیوں کے لئے کھلا سمجھے گا۔ بھارتی وزیر جنگ نے اس سے پہلے بھارت کی سرحدی حفاظتی فوج کے افسروں اور جوانوں سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے انکی خدمات کو سراہا اور کہا کہ انہوں نے سرحدوں کی حفاظت کا کام نہایت خوش اسلوبی سے انجام دیا ہے۔ مسٹر جگجیون رام نے پاکستان کے خلاف گزشتہ جنگ میں کامیابی حاصل کرنے کے سلسلہ میں مسلح افواج کی طرح سرحدی دستے بھی تعریف کے مستحق ہیں۔

پاکستان نے بھارت سے مسائل طے نہ کیے تو کبھی امن قائم نہیں ہو سکتا

اسے دوبارہ جنگ کے قابل بنانے والے برصغیر کے بہی خواہ نہیں ہو سکتے : اندرا گاندھی

اوٹاوا - ۱۹ جون (اے پی) بھارتی وزیر اعظم مسز اندرا گاندھی نے کہا ہے کہ اگر پاکستان بنگلہ دیش کی حقیقت کو تسلیم کرلے تو ... جنگی قیدی بھی رہا کئے جا چکے ہوتے۔ مسز گاندھی نے ... کینیڈا کا دورہ کر رہی ہیں کل ... ایک ضیافت کے موقع پر تقریر کرتے ہوئے ... کہ جو ملک پاکستان کو پھر جنگ کے قابل بنا رہے ہیں وہ برصغیر کے بہی خواہ نہیں ہو سکتے۔ اگر پاکستان اور بھارت نے ... باہمی جھگڑے طے نہ کئے تو برصغیر میں کبھی امن قائم نہ ہو سکے گا۔

مسز اندرا گاندھی نے جنگی قیدیوں کی واپسی اور ... کے تبادلہ کی پیش کش کو دہرایا اور کہا کہ بھارت اور بنگلہ دیش نے یہ پیش کش کی تھی کہ پاکستانی جنگی قیدیوں کی واپسی کے ساتھ ساتھ پاکستان ... بنگالیوں کے ساتھ ... بہاریوں کا تبادلہ بھی کرے جو پاکستان میں رکے ہوئے ہیں لیکن پاکستان نے یہ تجویز قبول نہیں کی۔ ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ پاکستان بہاریوں کو قبول کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں کیونکہ اس ...

مسز اندرا گاندھی نے کینیڈا کی پارلیمنٹ سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے ... بڑی طاقتوں کی طرف سے علاقائی توازن کو برقرار رکھنے کی آڑ میں چھوٹے ملکوں کو مسلح کرنے پر نکتہ چینی کی اور کہا اس سے نہ صرف امن قائم نہیں رہ سکے گا بلکہ مزید نفرت پیدا ہو گی۔ انہوں نے ... اس لئے بھارت پڑوسی ملکوں کو ہتھیاروں کی سپلائی پر ... تشویش اور احتجاج کرتا ہے۔

احتجاجی مظاہرہ

پرویز بشیر، نمائندہ "صدائے پاکستان"

اوٹاوا - ۱۷ جون - وزیر اعظم بھارت مسز اندرا گاندھی کینیڈا کے دورے پر اوٹاوا پہنچیں تو سینکڑوں پاکستانیوں نے اُن کے خلاف زبردست مظاہرہ کیا۔ یہ پاکستانی کینیڈا کے دور دراز علاقوں سے پاکستانی جنگی قیدیوں کی غیر قانونی حراست کے خلاف احتجاج کی غرض سے اوٹاوا پہنچے تھے۔ امریکہ سے بھی چند پاکستانی مظاہرے میں شرکت کے لیے آئے ہوئے تھے۔ غیر منظم قیادت کے باوجود پاکستانیوں نے مظاہرے کے دوران انتہائی نظم و ضبط کا ثبوت دیا۔ کینیڈا میں اس سے قبل کبھی پاکستانیوں کا اتنا بڑا اور منظم جلوس دیکھنے میں نہیں آیا۔ اگرچہ کینیڈا کے پریس اور ذرائع عامہ

(MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION)

کے دیگر ذرائع نے پاکستانی مظاہرین کی تعداد حسب عادت بہت کم لکھی ہے۔ لیکن ان کا یہ جھوٹ ٹیلی ویژن پر دکھائی جانے والی خبروں سے خود کھل گیا ہے۔ نیز جلوس دیکھنے والے ہزاروں کینیڈین شہریوں پر بھی اپنے اخباروں اور ٹیلی ویژن و ریڈیو کی جانب داری واضح ہو گئی ہے۔

۱۷ جون پورے کینیڈا کے پاکستانیوں کے لیے انتہائی اہم دن تھا۔ پاکستانی کینیڈا کے دور دراز صوبوں سے کاروں، بسوں اور ہوائی جہاز کے ذریعے اوٹاوا پہنچ رہے تھے۔ پہلے سے طے شدہ پروگرام کے مطابق تمام پاکستانی اوٹاوا یونیورسٹی کے کرنل ہال پر جمع ہوئے۔ اور وہاں سے کینیڈین فضائیہ کے ہوائی مستقر پر پہنچے۔ ہوائی مستقر پر پہنچنے والے پاکستانیوں کی تعداد پانچ اور سات سو کے درمیان تھی۔ مظاہرین UPLANDS کے فوجی اڈے کی دونوں گیٹوں پر کھڑے تھے۔ اُن کے ہاتھوں میں پاکستان کے قومی پرچم کے علاوہ بہت سے BANERS بھی تھے۔ جن پر لکھا تھا " ۹۳ ہزار جنگی قیدیوں کو رہا کرو " " بھارت کو بین الاقوامی قوانین کا احترام سکھایا جائے " " اندرا ، ہٹلر کے نقش قدم پر " " جنگی قیدی یا سیاسی مراعات حاصل کرنے کا ذریعہ !"

شام کوئی پانچ بجے جب اندرا گاندھی کی آمد کا وقت قریب آیا تو تمام مظاہرین اُس گیٹ پر جمع ہو گئے جہاں سے بھارتی وزیر اعظم کو برآمد ہونا تھا۔ بھارتی رہنما کی کار جیسے ہی گیٹ پر پہنچی، سینکڑوں پاکستانیوں نے اپنے BANERS فضاء میں بلند کیے اور ان کے فلک شگاف احتجاجی نعروں سے پوری فضاء گونج اُٹھی۔ اس کے فوراً ہی بعد پاکستانی کاروں میں سوار ہوئے اور گورنر ہاؤس پہنچے جہاں مسز اندرا گاندھی کو ٹھہرنا تھا۔ اس مقام پر پاکستانی مظاہرین کا سامنا، بھارت کی کمیونسٹ پارٹی کے اراکین سے ہوا جو اندرا گاندھی کی سامراجی پالیسیوں کے خلاف اپنے کینیڈین ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ مظاہرہ کر رہے تھے۔ ان بھارتی مظاہرین نے پاکستانی مظاہرین کے موقف کی حمایت کا اعلان کیا اور جنگی قیدیوں کی رہائی کے لیے نعرے لگائے۔ نیز بھارتی پالیسیوں کی مذمت کی۔ گورنمنٹ ہاؤس پر مظاہرہ تقریباً ڈیڑھ گھنٹے تک جاری رہا۔

اسی طرح کناڈا کے دوسرے شہروں میں بھی پاکستانی محب وطن شہریوں نے زبردست احتجاجی مظاہرے کیے۔ ٹورانٹو، نیاگرا فالز، کیلگری، وینکوور اور مانٹریال میں بھی پاکستانی ... اکثر تعداد نے بھارتی مظالم کے خلاف آواز بلند کی۔

پاکستان نے بھارت سے مسائل طے نہ کیے ...

میرے وطن کا ریڈیو

CHIN 101

ہر منگل رات ۸ بجے

پندرہ روزہ
صدائے پاکستان

"صحافت ایک بہت بڑی قوت ہے جو فائدہ بھی پہنچا سکتی ہے اور نقصان بھی،
اگر یہ ٹھیک نہج پر ہو تو رائے عامہ کی رہنمائی بھی کرسکتی ہے"

وطن کی فکر کر ...!

[illegible]

سچی باتیں

قرآن مجید کے تیسویں پارے کو کھول کر دیکھئے ... تو
... کے شروع میں یہ آیتیں لیں گی:

ویل للمطففین الذین
اذا اکتالوا علی الناس یستوفون
واذا کالوھم او وزنوھم یخسرون
الا یظن اولٰئک انھم مبعوثون
لیوم عظیم۔ یوم یقوم الناس
لرب العالمین۔

(بڑی) خرابی ہے کمی کرنے والوں کے لئے کہ وہ جب دوسروں سے (کچھ) ناپ کر لیں تو پورا لیں اور جب انھیں ناپ کر یا تول کر دیں تو گھٹا دیں۔ کیا انھیں اس کا بھی خیال نہیں کہ انھیں اٹھایا جائے گا ایک بڑے سخت دن میں پروردگار عالم کے روبرو۔

اتنے ٹکڑے میں وہ سب کچھ آگیا جو تجارتی اخلاق اور کاروبار دیانت پر منطبق کیا جاسکتا ہو اور پھر ان کو ڈرا دیا گیا ہو کہ ایک دن انھیں حساب دینا پڑے گا ہر ایک بدمعاملگی کا، ہر ڈنڈی ماری کا، ہر لین دین کا اور ہر اس چیز کا جس کیلئے ... ذخیرہ اندوزی چور بازاری وغیرہ۔ ان سب کے لئے ڈرا دیا گیا کہ تم ان لوگوں کے اور ملتوں کے پاس بھی نہ پھٹکو، دوسرے جو کچھ کیا کرتے رہے ہوں اور جیسے پیٹ بھیا جس طرح جہنم کے انگارے بھرتے ہوں۔ خبردار کہ تمھارے لئے وعید شدید ہے اور تہدید کامل۔

اخباروں کے کالم روزانہ بھرے رہتے ہیں انھیں خبروں سے کہ فلاں فلاں چور بازاری میں پکڑے گئے اور فلاں بے ایمانی کے داؤں فلاں سے کھل کر کھیل گئے۔ کتنے رنج اور دکھ اور شرم و غیرت کی بات ہو کہ ان قصوں اور نصیحتوں میں جہاں نام دوسروں کے آتے ہیں وہیں آپ کے بھی۔ اس افراط کے ساتھ آتے رہتے ہیں کسی جرم اور کسی سیہ کاری میں بھی آپ کا استثنا نہیں ہوتا۔ اور ظلم جو بھی آپ پر ہندوؤں، نصرانیوں، مجوسیوں، دہریوں، بے دینوں کی طرف سے پڑتا ہے یہ تو کھلا ہوا ظلم خود ملت اسلامی کا اپنا قوم و ملت پر ہو۔ مقابلہ اگر کرنا تھا تو اس میدان میں کرنا تھا۔ اور اقبال اور محمد علی اور شیخ الہند کی ملت کو یہ دکھا دینا تھا کہ دوسرے چاہے جتنی بھی جھک ماریں ہم اس حرام خوری کے قریب نہ جائیں گے۔ دس مسلم لیگیں اور مسلم مجلسیں مل کر وہ کام نہیں کرسکتی ہیں جو محتاط و صالح تاجروں، بیوپاریوں اور اہل حرفہ کی ایک چھوٹی سی ٹولی کر دکھاتی۔ اور آخرت میں تو سرخروئی ہی دنیا میں بھی اپنے دین کا کیسا نام اونچا کر جاتی۔ —
شراب کے خم کے خم دوسرے لنڈھاتے رہیں۔ ہمارے لئے اس کا ایک قطرہ بھی حرام ہے۔ دوسرے اگر ہم کو جی بھر کر لوٹ لینا چاہتے ہیں تو انھیں اختیار ہو لیکن ہم تو چوری، لوٹ کھسوٹ کو کسی طرح گوارا نہیں کرسکتے۔

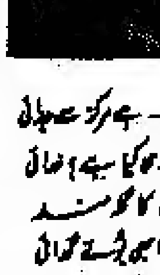
دل کی ویرانی

زر بصیرت

[illegible]

جمہوریت کی تنگ دامانی

قامت جبلیں کبھی ہے کبھی شوخ و شنگ ہے
جمہوریت کشادہ کے باوصف تنگ ہے
آخر کو بات الکٹرل کالج تک آ گئی!
سینیٹ کے انتخاب میں بی ڈی کا رنگ ہے



فرمودۂ اقبال

[illegible]

(ضرب کلیم)

شمالی امریکہ میں اردو کا سب سے پہلا اخبار

پندرہ روزہ
صدائے پاکستان
ٹورونٹو کینیڈا

الا ان اولیاء اللہ لا خوف علیھم ولا ھم یحزنون

جلد ۲ — شمارہ ۸

بھارت نے موسم سرما میں آزاد کشمیر پر حملہ کا منصوبہ تیار کر لیا

آزاد کشمیر میں اہم فوجی علاقوں پر قبضہ کر کے پاکستان اور چین کے رابطہ کو ختم کر دینے کی فوجی سازش

آزاد کشمیر اور مغربی پاکستان پر بھارتی حملہ کے منصوبہ کو روس کی مکمل حمایت حاصل ہے • ایشیائی اجتماعی تحفظ کی سکیم پر عمل درآمد کے لیے روس اور بھارت مل کر کوشش کر رہے ہیں

• روسی صدر نے دورۂ افغانستان کے دوران آزاد کشمیر پر بھارتی فوجی کارروائی کے منصوبہ پر بات چیت کی

عالمی رائے عامہ کی مجرمانہ خاموشی نے بھارت کے توسیع پسندانہ عزائم کو شہ دی ہے

حملہ کی صورت میں پاکستان کے اہم صنعتی علاقوں میں زبردست بمباری کی جائیگی

بھارت طے شدہ پالیسی کے تحت پاکستان میں علیحدگی کی تحریکوں کی سرپرستی کر رہا ہے

آزاد کشمیر اور مغربی پاکستان پر بھارتی حملہ کے پروگرام کی تفصیلات

ووٹ کے ذریعے حکومت کو تبدیل کرنے کیلئے صوبائی کا انتخاب شامل ہو گا

جہاں بھی موقع ملے عوام بے خوفی سے اپنی رائے کا اظہار کریں: علی احمد تالپور و محمود علی قصوری

موٹر کاروں کی درآمد پر ڈیوٹی بڑھا دی گئی

قومی اسمبلی نے دفاع کے لیے سوا چار ارب روپے کا مطالبہ بحث کے بغیر منظور کر لیا

کابینہ، محکمہ داخلہ، تعلیم، لیبر اور اطلاعات کے اخراجات پر بحث کی جائے گی

ایک کار کی خرید کے لیے ۱۰ لاکھ روپے مخصوص کر دیئے گئے: مطالبات زر پر اپوزیشن کی نکتہ چینی

نیا قومی بجٹ ایک نظر میں

انور سماں کا استعفیٰ منظور کر لیا گیا

بائیکورٹ نے ذوالفقار علی بھٹو کے حکم ... کالعدم قرار دیدئیے

کشمیری باشندے پاکستانی شہری قرار دیئے گئے، قومی اسمبلی نے دو بل منظور کر لئے

بھارت نے مسلمانوں کو قومی سلامتی اور دفاع کے تمام محکموں سے نکال دیا

حالیہ مسلم کش فسادات حکومت کی سرپرستی میں ہوتے تھے، اندرا طوطرا

مسلمانوں کے ساتھ علاقائی، مذہبی، لسانی، سیاسی اور سماجی بنیاد پر تعصب برتا جاتا ہے